THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.

By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

VOL. XII., N°. 572. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861. PRICE, TAELS 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICATION.

CHINKIANG, 23*d May*, 1861.

THE British Consulate at Chinkiang has been moved to Silver Island.

THOS. ADKINS.
Acting Vice-Consul.
31au

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN SPRINGFIELD ROBISON is admitted a Partner in our firm.

LINDSAY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established themselves in business at this place as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

J. MANIQUET & CIE.
Shanghai the 1st July 1861.

WITH reference to the above, Messrs. I. BILDSTEIN and J. GUIBERT are authorised to sign our name per procuration.

3au J. MANIQUET & CIE.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the Boston (U. S. A.) Board of Underwriters.

EVERETT FRAZAR.
tf Shanghai, 29th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES MURDOCH YOUNG has been authorized from the 1st May last, to sign our Firm at Yokuhama per procuration.

OVERWEG & Co.
31au Shanghai, 1st June, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. PETER W. LACEY is admitted a partner in our Cargo Boat business.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as *Auctioneer and General Commission Agent.*

Office and Godown in North Gate Street.

J. ANDREWS WHEELOCK.
tf Shanghai, 8th April, 1861

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Public that SAKKEE & Co., a Silk firm, was opened by a company of three, but on the *29th day of the 1st moon, 11th year (10th March* 1861*)*, they dissolved partnership, having transferred their interest and good will in said business to CAMING, who will always be supplied at the old stand, with the same assorted variety of goods, by which the shop has earned its reputation, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage given to the late firm at their SILK SHOP, *Yang-king-pang Street.*

N.B.—All outstanding accounts of the late firm of SAKKEE & Co. must be presented within two months for settlement to

HANKEE & Co.
late SAKKEE & Co.
13jy Shanghai, 13th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership under the name of HAWKINS & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the business of SHIPWRIGHT, in all its various Branches; their Office and Yard is in the "Shanghai Dock Yard" where all Orders received will be strictly attended to.

RICHARD S. GOUGH.
EDWARD HAWKINS.
9no Shanghai, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted at this Port by the undersigned, will from the 1st April next be carried on under the style of Messrs. W. & G. M. HART, on which date Mr. GEORGE M. HART becomes a partner.

W. HART.
10au Ningpo, 27th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of the undersigned has this day been dissolved. Mr. J. BOHSTEDT will carry on our Business in future in his own name and likewise settle all outstanding accounts.

WADMAN & Co.
4ja Ningpo, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will henceforth conduct his business at Foochow and Amoy under the style or firm of JOHN FORSTER & Co., and at Amoy MR. JAMES MILISCH is authorized to sign the firm per procuration.

JOHN FORSTER.
7se Foochow, 27th May, 1861.

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that I have established myself as a *Commission Agent*, at this Port, under the name and firm of PLATT & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
tf Tientsin, 8th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency* at this port.

RICHARD DUDLEY.
10au Hankow, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Place as *General Agent and Commission Merchant*, under the firm of REINHARD & Co.

HUGO REINHARD.
9no Hankow, 26th April, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at HANKOW as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Merchant.*

CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, 20th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to notify, that he has established himself as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, at this place, from the present date.

J. MACKELLAR.
3au Hankow, 2nd July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.

JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
6ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

M. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.

6ap

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that the business at this Port in my name, will (after the 1st July next) be carried on in the name of KEPPELL & Co.

THOS. KEPPELL.
tf Nagasaki, 2nd July, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as TEA INSPECTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency* at this Port under the style of MALTBY & Co.

JOHN MALTBY.
Nagasaki, 7th May, 1861.

MR. EDWARD MALTBY is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

MALTBY & Co.
10au Nagasaki, 7th May, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent.*

THOMAS B GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself as *General Agent at Nagasaki, Japan.*

JOHN HUGHES.
tf Nagasaki, 10th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.

CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as *General Commission Agents*, at this port, under the style of R. ARNOLD & Co.

ROBT. ARNOLD.
FRANCIS A. GROOM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this port as *General Commission Agents*, under the style of

SCHULTZE, REIS & Co.
ADOLPH SCHULTZE.
AD. REIS.
20jy Yokohama, 1st April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted at this port by the Undersigned, will from 1st of June next be carried on under the firm of CHARLES THOREL & Co.

CHARLES THOREL.
31au Yokuhama (Kanagawa), 31st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. FRED. CORNS is this day admitted a Partner in my firm, and the business hitherto conducted in my name will on or after this date be carried on under the style of ASPINALL, CORNS & Co. as public *Silk and Tea Inspectors and General Commission Agents.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
10au Yokohama, 1st April, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have this day commenced business as Ship and Insurance Brokers, under the Firm of KILLICK & MARTIN,

JAMES KILLICK.
JAMES HENRY MARTIN.
29, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street,
tf London, E. C., 1st March, 1861.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for* 3 *months*, and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to accept risks to (and) or from Shanghae to (and) or from the various Treaty Ports on the Yang-tszekiang River.

DENT & Co.
Agents Union Insurance Society of Canton.
13jy Shanghai, 12th June, 1861.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
F. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE. *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
28de Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

HOUSES & LAND.

LAND TO LET ON BUILDING LEASE.

A Piece of Land between 3 and 4 mow situated on the British side of the Yang-king-pang Creek, about 200 yards above Taylor's Bridge and near the Race Course

For further Particulars, apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 29th May, 1861.

TO LET.

THE New House in Barrier Road opposite to Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co., containing 10 Large Upper Rooms with Rooms below suitable for a Store or Offices. A piece of Land attached for Godowns if required.

Also,

The Dwelling House and Store occupied by the Undersigned. The Stock and Good Will of the Business may be arranged for by application to.

J. W. WRIGHT.
Barrier Road, Shanghai,
16th May, 1861. tf

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House, situated on the Bund of the American Settlement; formerly occupied by H. I. M.'s Minister Monsr. DE BOURBOULON will be vacated by the present tenants *on the* 31*st instant.*

For Particulars, apply to

J. WHITTALL.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1861.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE Ship "*MADRAS*," of 1,200 Tons Register, American measurement, was built in Boston U. S. in 1854. The Framing is of the best Oak and her planking of the best American Red Pine. Is coppered and copper-fastened, and well-fitted above and below. Was formerly called the "*ALERT*," and was purchased by Messrs. GREEN of London, and employed by the British Government as a Transport during the Crimean War.

The Vessel is fitted with Double Topsail Yards; the Standing and Running Rigging, Masts, Yards, two Suits of Sails, Ground Tackle, Hawsers, Spare Gear, Blocks, Cooking and Cabin Gear, &c., are all complete, with an Inventory of other Stores.

Was in dock about two months ago, when the Copper was repaired and the damage sustained by the collision with the "Berwick Walls" was made good. All that is now required to make her available to carry dry and perishable Cargoes, is to be caulked and re-coppered. With her Masts and Yards aloft, she has only Sixty Tons of Ballast on board, is perfectly tight and shows no sign of straining, having brought 2,200 tons of Coal from Europe.

The Vessel is desirable as a Chinese Emigration Ship, having a height of eight feet in the 'tween decks fore and aft, with complete ventilation. Can be viewed daily as she now lies off the Old Dock.

For further Particulars, apply to

EDWARD BYRNE.
Ship Broker, &c.
tf Shanghai, 24th June, 1861.

FOR SALE.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'S

Pale Sherry in cases of	2	doz. ea.,	Tls. 8	per doz.
Pale Brandy ,,	1	,,	,, 9	,,
Claret ,,	2	,,	,, 6.50	,,
Do. ,,	2	,,	,, 10	,,

Superior Port and Pale Sherry in cases of 3 doz. each at Tls. 7 per doz.

29ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE. (St. Péray Mousseux),	in 2 dz. c.	a ⅌ dz.	T. 10
(Perrier & Jouet), ...	1	,,	,, 10
Pale Sherry.			
(Misa & Co.), ...	2	,,	,, 7
(Lopes Villegas), ...	2	,,	,, 7
(Other Brands), ...3 &	2	,,	,, 7
Port..................	3	,,	,, 8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Cream Gin in doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

NEW WORK.

"THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY IN CHINA."
2nd Edition
by WILLIAM LOCKHART, F.R.C.S. F.R.G.S.
of the London Missionary Society.

FOR Sale at the *North-China Herald* Office.
Price Tls. 3 per copy.

tf Shanghai, 26th April, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. B. VARCO,
Tea Inspector, &c.
6jy Canton, 1st July, 1861.

EDWARD BYRNE,
Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, Custom House, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.

OFFICE IN BRIDGE STREET,
Adjoining Messrs. Hall & Holtz's Store, and opposite Messrs. Dow & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

Cheang-fong 祥豐

MRS. CLIFTON,
SUCCESSOR TO
MRS. MARSH,
Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
CONSULATE ROAD,
Corner of Church Street.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861.

H. EVANS & CO.,
Ship Bread Bakers and General Importers.
4my SHANGHAI.

Wm. DATO & Co.
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

YANG-KING-PANG,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.
7oc Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

D. LEROY,
General Commission Agent and Auctioneer,
SHANGHAI.
SALE-ROOM, NORTH GATE STREET.
NEAR THE BUND.

⁂ *Goods received from* 8 A.M. *till* 5 P.M.; *all orders promptly attended to; liberal Advances made on goods left for Sale.*

PUBLIC SALES EVERY WEEK.
tf April, 24th, 1861.

高福利 *Kaou-fuh-le.*

LIQUOR VAULT & BILLIARD SALOON,
BY THE PROPRIETORS
W. GODFREY & H. LUXTON.

WINES, SPIRITS & PROVISIONS,
Wholesale and Retail.

END OF PARK LANE AND MALOO.
Crossing the Barrier Road.
27jy Shanghai, 30th July, 1860.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Aden*, Capt. J. Bernard, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Friday, the 19th Inst, at day-light* (or any time of the night *of the* 18th and 19th as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,300 bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until Noon of *Saturday, the 13th July*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 p.m. *of Wednesday, the 17th Inst*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office.

E. WARDEN,
Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 11th July, 1861.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port, under the style of Morison & Co.

J. MORISON.
tf Hankow, 23rd June 1861.

FOR SALE.

Yokohama, Japan.

A large Compound, centrally located, with new Stone Fire-Proof Godown, together with a substantial Dwelling House containing six Rooms and Kitchen.

There is also a Stable and good Well of water on the premises. Apply to,

E. S. BENSON.
14se Yokohama, July 1st, 1861.

FOR SALE.

THE A1. Brit. Brig *ISKANDERIA*, 199 Tons Register, built in Cochin in 1856, carries 3,800 Piculs dead-weight Cargo on 11½ feet draught.

For further particulars apply on board to
Captain EAGLESHAM,
or to A. R. TILBY.
o Shanghai, 13th July, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. EUGENE BOREL is authorised to sign our name per procuration.

VAUCHER FRERES.
tf Shanghai. 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves at this place and Tientsin as *Merchant- and General Commission Agents*, under the Firm of Stammann & Co.

OSCAR STAMMANN.
H. NOETZLI.
12oc Cheefoo, May 20th 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERTS begs to notify that from the 1st of August, his Office and Sales Room, will be removed to what at present is denominated the *Imperial Hotel.*

Parties having goods in his present Godown and not wishing to pay expense of removal will please take delivery of such Goods on or before the 30th of the current month, otherwise expense of removal will be charged.

1ag Shanghai, 12th July, 1861.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861.

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., also on Wednesday at 5 p.m.

Bibles (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine a.m., and at six p.m.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

◆

LATEST DATES.

England,	May 27	Hankow.	July 8
Bombay,	June 16	Nagasaki,	June 28
Hongkong,	July 7	Kanagawa,	July 4
Tientsin,	June 27		

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong .. Apr. 15 } Received *viâ* Marseilles, May 25.
Shanghai ... „ 9 }

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 12th inst., the Wife of Mr. J. R. Barras of Twins, a son and daughter.

DIED.

At Shanghai, on the 13th inst. J. B. Niemann, Apothecary of the Hospital, aged 38 years.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS

taken by

A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

July.	*Ending 12th July 1861.* Max.	Min.	*Ending 12th July 1860.* Max.	Min.
6,—	90	81	73	67
7,—	92	82	75	67
8,—	93	82	78	67
9,—	92	80	82	74
10,—	90	82	80	76
11,—	95	80	78	76
12,—	94	83	83	76

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

Exchange, ... No quotations.

OPIUM.

July	*Malwa* New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	*Patna* New, Tls.	Old, Tls.
6,	540	—	660	—
8,	540	—	660	680
9,	535 a 540	—	655	675
10,	535 a 540	—	655	675
11,	—	—	—	—
12,	525 a 530	—	600	—

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—July 11th, *Europe*, (Fr. bg.), Semon, from Fuchau; *New York*, (Am. schr.), Wade, Chinkiang; *Chusan*, (Br. str.), Corbett, ——; *Jeddo*, (Br. str.), Bontilities, Ningpo; *Scotland*, (Br. str.), Douglass, Hankow; *Bertha Kohn*, (Ham. schr.), Schulz, Swatow.

Departed.—July 12th, *Attalante*, H. M. str., for Tientsin; *Carthage*, Br. str., for Hongkong viâ Ports; *Chrysolite*, Br. sh., for London.

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PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Aden*, Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, Messrs. Randon, J. W. Clarke, T. H. Hamley, P. Foster, Henry Smith, R. H. Sidka, and H. Baker. Per *Chusan*, from Ningpo, Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon, Mrs. Vincent, and Mrs. Thomsett, Messrs. Jordan, Rawson, Turner, T. Sillar, Evans, Tyers, Bradwell, and Bloor. Per *Hellespont*, from Hankow, Lieut.-Col. Sarel, 17th Lancers, Capt. Blakiston, R. A., Dr. Barton, Messrs. Schereschewsky and Swinnay. Per *Fiery Cross*, from Kanagawa, Lieut. Franklin, R.A., Messrs Ryder, Duddell, Birdseye, and Laird.

Departed.—Per *Chusan*, from Shanghai to Ningpo Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon, Mrs. Vincent, and Mrs. Thomsett, Messrs. Jordan, Rawson, Turner, Sillar, Roche, Evans, Bradwell, and Bloor. Per *Carthage*, for Hongkong *viâ* Fuchau & Amoy, Messrs. T. C. Laird, Dossabhoy Marjee, H. Duddell and Rahner. Per *Eva* for Hakodadi, Capt. Blakiston, R.A. Per *Templeman*, for Nagasaki, Mr. C. H. Angel.

Per *Fiery Cross*, to leave to-morrow; Messrs. Mackenzie, Hancock, Trelawny, Neave, Thomas and friend, Fletcher, Downie, Elias, Buissonot, and Bovet.

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Expected.—To leave Southampton,—
June 4.

For Hongkong,—Dr. Lockhart, Mr. Palmer, and Mrs. Perceval.

For Shanghai,—Messrs. J. Mackillop, E. C. Essex, J. Markham, and Mrs. Parkes.

June 20.

For Hongkong,—Mr. Maintz.

For Shanghai,—Messrs. Lucas, A. Whalley, Mrs. Findlay, and two children.

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Per P & O. Company's mail steamers at Hongkong.

Arrived.—Per *Madras*, July 6, Ensign Cotton, Messrs Fenwick, Watson, Piccope, Wilkinson, Torres, D'Alencourt, Glatz, Nicholas, Mrs. Randall, and Partridge.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

Per Str. *Hellespont*, left Hankow, on the 30th June, at 6 a.m.—Strs. *Scotland*, *Rajah*, and H. M. Gun-boat *Snake*, in port. July 1st, at Noon, passed Str. *Manila*, in Seymour Reach;—at Kewkiang H. M. Gun-boat *Havoc*. On 2d, at 4 p.m., passed two Ningpo Junks, Messrs. Dent & Co., Augustine Heard & Co., and Russell & Co.'s House Boats. 4th, at Nanking, H. M. S. *Centaur*, Schr. *New York*, *May Queen*, and Str. *Bo-Peep*. 6th, passed Str. *Fernandez*, below Nanking, also a Dutch Barque at anchor 10 miles below Nanking. 7th, at 2 p.m., off Golden Island, passed the *Fire Dart*. 8th, passed the Str. *Pluto*, in a Creek, and Custom House Schr.

The steamer *Scotland* left Hankow on Monday, 8th instant; Kiukiang 9th; Nanking 11th. She brings upwards of 1,000 tons of cargo. S. S. *Manila* arrived at Hankow on the 4th July. S. S. *Rajah* was to leave for Shanghai immediately. Passed the *Fire Dart*, on the morning of the 9th, 14 miles below Kin kiang; same day passed the str. *Fernandes*, 10 miles above Christmas Island; passed Messrs. Fletcher & Co.'s Lorcha, 100 miles below Hankow, saw another boat under English colours anchored below Ngan-king, and a Ningpo boat under the American flag off the Tai-tza Rock. The *Scotland* was detained 24 hours at Nanking returning coals to H. M. S. *Centaur*; left at Nankin the str. *Bo Peep*, sch. *May Queen*, and three Boats. Hankow, Tsun-li and another place still flooded and water rising, navigation of the river difficult, Waterman Beacon gone from the Lanshan Crossing. Passed a Dutch Barque at anchor 12 miles below Nanking. *Scotland* did not touch the ground coming down, and brings no passengers.

The London mail of 10th June will be due in Hongkong on the 23rd and here on the 30th inst.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the next Mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Friday the 19th instant at day-light.

It has been said of the Indian Empire—"an Oriental despotism, tainted with all the vices that are inseparable from the dominion of race over race, can never be held together but by the hand of a giant." Great and powerful as that Empire seemed to be when a few English merchants first established themselves in 1612 at Surat, in reality it had within the seeds of weakness and decay. From his palace at Delhi an Emperor governed the whole peninsula, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. The affairs of the provinces were managed by numerous deputies, who were supported by armies and all the appliances of sovereign power, and who in the splendour of their viceregal courts, reflected the gorgeous luxury which was said to adorn the capital. But even the extraordinary ability and energy of Baber, Akbar, and Aurungzebe were incapable of imparting to such an Empire the elements of durability. The first symptoms of weakness in the chief was the signal for insurrection among the subordinate rulers. As the empire of Charlemagne fell to pieces after the hero's death, so the pristine glory of the Empire of the Moguls passed away after the death of Aurungzebe.

"A series of nominal sovereigns sunk in indolence and debauchery, sauntered away life in secluded palaces," and left the kingdom exposed to the attacks of external and internal foes. A Persian conqueror crossed the Indus and marched through the gates of Delhi. "The warlike tribes of Rajpoots threw off the Mussulman yoke; a band of mercenary soldiers occupied Rohilcund; the Seikhs ruled on the Indus; the Jauts spread terror along the Jumna; the highlands which border on the western sea-coast of India poured forth a still more formidable race, a race which was long the terror of every native power, and which yielded after many desperate and doubtful struggles to the fortune and genius of England. It was under the reign of Aurungzebe that this wild class of plunderers first descended from the mountains; and soon after his death, every corner of his wide Empire learned to tremble at the mighty name of the Mahrattas."

During these years of anarchy, where ever the viceroys of the Mogul retained authority, they virtually became independent hereditary princes, acknowledging perhaps in words the authority of the house of Tamerlane, and occasionally sending a present to their titular sovereign. Such were the conditions on which Lord Clive founded the British Empire in India.

Although there are several essential points of difference between the cases of the Indian and Chinese empires, there are yet some facts of analogy, and some general principles which are applicable to both. The great extent of the Chinese Empire, the distance which must separate many of its provinces and dependencies from the seat of government, and the variety of temperament which distinguishes the people of different districts, present no light difficulties to the monarch who has to rule its destinies.

In the internal administration of the country, he is compelled to trust much to subordinate officers over whom he has no sufficient check, and who thus exercise a great power for good or evil. If venal and corrupt they have a wide field in which to act, without bringing themselves under the Imperial eye. If cruel in their disposition, they can inflict, with long impunity, much misery among the people over whom they preside. Justice may be altogether set aside and mercy be unknown. The Emperor is thus often ignorant of the real causes which lead to discontent and insurrection among his subjects.

When at last he becomes cognizant of the effects, he may degrade the officers in whose department they occur, but the evil may be past remedy.

While the inhabitants of the plains are generally peaceful and long-enduring, the mountaineers and people of the coast have a much more independent character, which leads them constantly to rebel against abused authority. The Emperor is inaccessible to them, so they take the law into their own hands.

There are however elements in the Emperor's favour arising from the homogeneousness of his people—the unity of a written language, the bond of paternal law, and the compactness of the provinces which form the most valuable part of his dominions, viz., China Proper. The magnificent sea-board also, and the noble rivers which give access to its fairest cities and richest lands, under a vigorous and pure government, ought to be a source of strength, inasmuch as they give the command of the sea, afford admirable facilities for external and internal commerce, and are the nurseries of a race of hardy and athletic men.

But these advantages have been insufficient to counterbalance the elements of weakness.

Except under particular rulers, whose genius has from time to time given vigour and stability to the government, the martial virtue of the State has not been equal to what the greatness of dominion and the natural wealth of the country required.

"Largeness of territory severed from military virtue, is but a burden; so treasure and riches severed from the same is but a prey."

The history of China, from the earliest period of which we have authentic record, confirms the truth of this position. We find that the important dynasties, under the guidance of superior minds, have attained a vigorous and powerful status, and that their strength has continued, until by the deterioration of military and civil virtue, they have gradually decayed and fallen. In the time of Confucius, during the reign of the "Chow" dynasty, a period so celebrated by the birth of that philosopher and the rise of the religious systems of Laou-keun and Budh, the portion of the Empire lying to the south of the "Yangtze-kiang" river, appears to have been in a state of barbarism, while the northern half was divided into a number of petty independent states, which were constantly engaged in mutual hostilities. After the death of Confucius, b.c. 477, these contests became more serious and in the end ruined the race of "Chow," b c. 240. Under "Ta-che-Hwang-Te," who was the first Emperor of the succeeding dynasty of "Tsin," new life was imparted to the Government and Empire. From this time forward the most prosperous periods of the Empire have been—in brief, during the early reigns of the "Han," "Souy," "Tang," and "Song" dynasties, the wise administration of the Mongol chief "Kublai-Khan" who founded the "Yuen" dynasty about a.d. 1279, the early reigns of the Chinese dynasty of "Ming," and the brilliant governments of the Emperors "Kang-Hi and "Kien-Loong" of the present reigning Manchoo family.

Between these epochs when the star of the Imperial Majesty has shone more brightly, its light has been constantly obscured in clouds and gloom. Foes within and foes without have exhausted the resources of the Government, and kept the country in a continual state of war, anarchy, and desolation.

The lessons of military and civil virtue taught by the master spirits, who have risen from time to time, and shewn a power to uphold the mighty sceptre they have grasped, have been lost by their degenerate successors. Sloth and indulgence have corrupted the court and weakened all the springs of government, producing in times past, evils similar to those which are now in our own experience brought vividly before us in the present day.

The party of gentlemen composing the expedition that left Shanghai in February last intending to proceed to India, through China and Thibet returned on Tuesday last from Hankow by the Str. *Hellespont.* We have published some particulars of their progress as far as Kweichow, and were promised a further detailed account of their adventures but there has not been time to prepare it. One of the party, however, has written the following condensed account which is all we can give our readers at present.

At Wan which was the next place they reached, they met with every civility, but could not obtain either coolies or animals, the former being afraid to pass through a country infested by robbers and rebels, they therefore continued their course by the river to Chun-king, which they reached on the 28th April. Here their reception was a sad contrast to that just mentioned, for the Tartar General would not see them or have anything to say to them. They were also warned by the French bishop, who has been a resident of the Province of Sze-chuen for some 25 years, that he had discovered through some of the Christian natives, that there was a plot on foot among the soldiers to murder them as soon as they landed for the purpose of paying him a visit to dine with him, which frightful outrage they were to follow up by burning down his house, and plundering the boats. After some negotiations with the Tautai through this kind friend, a guard was sent down to the boats to protect them on their way to his Yamun, when they went to visit him on the following day, but no assistance whatever was rendered them in the shape of obtaining other boats, animals, or coolies, so they had to proceed in the same boats they had, paying whatever the owners chose to ask them. It appears a curious fact that nothing was known at any of these places of the existing Treaty, and only at some of them had they heard rumours that a great battle had been fought and that the foreigners had been the victors, which however none of them would for a moment believe. It is at this place that they had intended either to leave the boats and go by land, or proceed by the Hochow river to the capital Ching-tu, but finding themselves totally unassisted they had no recourse but to submit to the extortions above mentioned and proceed by the Yangtze.

They passed several large cities, all of them more or less closed from fear of the rebels, and arrived at Sui-chou on the 18th May after contending against all kinds of difficulties. They found here an army of braves encamped outside the city gates, which were closed to protect the inhabitants from these their protectors, who were in such a state of insubordination, that whilst our travellers were there they actually came to a pitched battle amongst themselves. The letters to the Prefect were sent to him, but he declined to allow the gates to be opened, stating, that if they wished to see him they would have to be pulled up over the walls in baskets, a dignified mode of paying official visits which our friends did not feel inclined to accept. They remained some 3 or 4 days, during which time the braves in question made themselves obnoxious by throwing stones &c., and all the encouragement they could get from the Prefect was the assurance that they could not possibly proceed either by land or by water as the whole country was in the hands of the rebels. At this point they had intended to try getting up the Min toward Ching-tu, but the boatmen positively refused to proceed. So reluctant however were our travellers to give up the expedition that it was even proposed to purchase a junk and track it themselves, for this however their party was insufficient.

Their only hope now was, getting to Ping-shan and possibly finding some road from thence, by which they might escape the rebels, and after great persuasion, and submitting to the exorbitant prices asked by the boatmen, they again started, following still the course of the Yang-tsze.

They arrived at the latter place on the 25th May, saw the Prefect, remained several days treating, but found themselves just as badly off as regards coolies animals or boatmen; they then asked to be allowed to remain there until an answer could be received to a letter they had despatched to the Viceroy at Ching-tu relating their difficulties, but the people rose indignantly at this, and insisted on the City Gates being closed, telling them that if they did not clear out within a certain time they would fire on them; the next day they returned them the letter to the Viceroy which they would not forward, and carried their threat into execution, without however doing any damage. After this, they had the utmost difficulty in preventing the boatmen, who wanted to leave with their boats, from throwing their baggage overboard. The same night the city was attacked by the rebels, and the boatmen no longer controlable, cut their ropes and made for the Yuhnan side; here also they were fired at and had to go further down the river, where they were again attacked. Seeing that difficulties were increasing daily in lieu of diminishing, they were at length obliged to return to Sui-chow once more to try their fortune there, and so on to the different other places, all equally without success, until at last, finding the obstacles insuperable in the present disturbed state of the country, they gave up all hope of carrying out the objects of the expedition and determined to return again to a more civilized part of the country, and we cannot help offering them our sincere congratulations that they have been able to pass through so many perils and dangers and have returned without further inconvenience than the disappointment.

The expedition overland from Nagasaki to Kanagawa undertaken by the British Minister and Netherlands Consul-General in Japan, terminated by their safe arrival at Kanagawa on the 3rd instant, the thirty-third day after starting.

The party consisted of five gentlemen—the British Minister, Mr. Alcock; Mr. de Witt, Netherlands Consul-General; Mr. G. S. Morrison, British Consul at Nagasaki; Mr. Gower of the Legation; and Mr. Wergman, Correspondent of the *Illustrated London News.*

The journey is spoken of as a complete success, and very well worthy the trouble and fatigue entailed. The people throughout the country were either kept well in hand by the Authorities or were naturally inclined to civility and good behaviour; both may have been the case. The only annoyances—and those not serious—originated and were occasioned by the escorting officials, who would not have been Japanese Yakonins, had they not found some means of being vexatious. Notwithstanding solemn warnings of hostility and danger to be encountered on the road, the inadvisability of starting at all, and afterwards the wisdom of getting on board ship as soon as possible—warnings intended to throw all responsibility on the chiefs and which required nerve and determination on their part to defy—the travellers arrived scatheless, without having encountered any visible perils. On the contrary, there was no sign of hostility or ill-will, but many tokens of civility from one end of the journey to the other, the Princes of each territory never failing to send a complimentary escort. Damios, too, were passed on the road, without their ordering the intrusive Tojins to be hewed down.

The scenery is described as magnificent and beautiful beyond conception throughout the whole route; contentment and prosperity marked the appearance of the numerous large towns and villages passed through: but *the* feature of interest in the whole journey was the town Osaka and its port of Hiogo. Osaka is the Paris and the London of Japan, the seat of trade and luxury; an enormous town intersected throughout with large canals, lined with magnificent warehouses and spanned by innumerable bridges. Business and pleasure thrive there and flourish, everything seems progressing, all is active and in good repair; there are no signs of Osaka *having seen* its best days, in fact the whole country contrasts remarkably with China in that respect, that it is evidently *advancing* in prosperity and importance.

Hiogo, twenty miles from Osaka, is a fine flourishing port, with a splendid beach frontage for foreign warehouses, pretty country for villas, and ample space for exercise and recreation. The opening of these ports will be the key to the trade of Japan and to intimate association with the people. Nagasaki and Yokuhama are delusions, they are *not Japan*, and foreigners would do better to leave the country altogether than submit to be confined to those outskirts.

But on the opening of Hiogo and Osaka there should be no itzibu and cobang changing, merchants should not be Consuls, and the first settlers should reflect on the difficulties their official representatives have to strive with, and endeavor to assist them instead of impeding their actions by unreasonable impatience and too much haste to grow rich at all hazards.

Then we might cement our relations with the country, enjoying mutual benefit and establishing friendship and goodwill, in place of the settled antagonism which at present exists. On such a condition alone will intercourse with the country be worth maintaining.

BELOW is our usual letter from our Chinese Correspondent, a rescript of the rumours floating among the Chinese population, interesting as such whether the news it professes to afford be based on fact or not. From other sources we learn that the rebels are once more advancing, driven on by their necessities, and that sooner or later they intend to come down on Shanghai, the only place that can afford them the supplies they need, the country they hold being a perfect desert, and that held by the Imperialists *open to their forays* yielding no superabundant stores.

In Sung-kiang which was visited the other day, confidence seemed somewhat restored, there were 10,000 well-armed troops, and shops were commencing to be opened even without the walls.

Towards the Silk districts the country is more disturbed than ever, Lin-hu having fallen and bodies of rebels passing down the country daily to the attack of Hangchow which they have determined *to take*, now the other earthly *paradise* Soochow is getting exhausted, and we should recommend any person going to Nan-tzen to defer his visit, as supposing him to be unmolested at the regular stations, he could scarcely hope to escape plunder and perhaps murder at the hands of these roving bands.

(From our Chinese Correspondent.)

Some days back the Governor's body-guard at Tei-hsin-ching allowed itself to be surrounded by the rebels, and had exhausted its provisions when the Rebels were happily put to flight by a discharge of rockets, and the troops managed to fight their way out. The Imperialists lost three men wounded, the Rebels a much larger number, as the country people took advantage of their flight to attack them.

On the 7th, the Shanghai Magistrate marched out in person with 1,000 troops and being joined by some myriads of country people, gave the rebels battle at Hua-tsao, defeating them and slaying some 300 or 400 of them, after which the country being once more undisturbed he returned.

The expedition fitted out at Sung-kiang for the recapture of Tsing-pu got surrounded and was kept there for two days, when the Rebels were in turn surrounded by the villagers; the braves, however, had not courage to take advantage of this, and the Rebels escaped for which the leader of the ex edition has been sent to the Shanghai Magistrate and several of his men will lose their heads.

There has been great alarm in the south and south-east suburbs lately, a report having come down that a number of Rebels had secreted themselves there, and the number of refugees was at one time so great that several were drowned or pressed to death; the Magistrate, however, took no steps to stop them beyond issuing a notice that no one who left the city could enter it again.

Nine Rebels have been executed during the week, and the ringleaders in the Ta-chang robbery where the military chest was plundered have been brought to justice.

For the last few nights there has been a starlike appearance to the north-west, very bright with a tail of light like a rocket, it undoubtedly betokens new rebellion, but we cannot tell where.

There has also been a very partial eclipse of the sun, the gongs, &c., at the Yamuns being sounded immediately on its commencement.

Yang-fu-lang is diligently raising braves at Huo-chow, and has already got 800 out of 2,000, though his discipline is strict in the extreme. This is all the news.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

THE far-famed and popular Steamer *Yang-tsze*, after an absence of four months from this port, during which she has been under repair at Hongkong, brought us the London mail of 27th May, on Wednesday last, the 9th inst. The P. & O. Company's Steamer *Aden* came in the next morning. The time from London is 44 days. The "Chief Intelligence" column of the Overland Mail contains the following :—

The ports of Virginia and North Carolina have been blockaded. The Border States alarmed by the prospect of becoming battle-fields are declaring for neutrality. Western Virginia has offered to support the Union, and will secede from Eastern Virginia. Maryland has refused to secede. The Southern President has declared in a message to the Montgomery Congress, that the South will resist subjugation to the last extremity. Washington is still menaced by the Confederate troops, but there are now 50,000 troops in and about the city, and little fear of an attack is felt. Baltimore has been occupied by Federal troops without resistance. The city has been placed under martial law. Tennessee and Arkansas have passed Secession ordinances. The Governor of Georgia has forbidden the people of that State to pay any debts due to Northern creditors. Virginia has been received into the Southern Confederacy, and the body of Washington has been removed from Mount Vernon. Western Virginia has *summoned* a convention with the view of separating from the Eastern State and joining the Union The Federal Government has notified that it will break off intercourse with any foreign power that recognizes the independence of the South. It has been ascertained that Count Teleki committed suicide. Austrian troops are being withdrawn from Italy towards Hungary, and the Italian army of observation is being increased and concentrated on the line of the Mincio. A Royal proclamation enjoining strict neutrality on British subjects in the conflict in America has been issued. Sir Hope Grant is expected to return to India in July. The Russian Government has repudiated all responsibility for the withdrawal of the French troops from Syria—to take place on the 5th June. Gold has been discovered in Nova Scotia.

MONEY MARKET.—The drain of gold consequent on the fall in the American Exchanges caused the Bank of England, on the 10th May to raise its minimum rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent. Subsequently the market became comparatively easy.

BULLION.—Per *Ceylon* from Southampton, on 20th May, 1861,—

For Hongkong, ...£17,610.
For Shanghai, ...£33,762.

Consols, 91¾ a 91⅞ for money; and 91¾ a 91⅞ for account June 6th.

Rate of Discount.—Bank of England, minimum 6 per cent.

Bar Silver, 60½d. per oz. standard.

Mexican Dollars, 59½d. per oz.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £11,995,101.

TEA.—Common of all kinds very unsaleable, nominal rate for good Common Congou, 11d. Blackish leafs without change. Fine Oopacks much wanted at full prices.

SILK.—Dull. Tsatlees. No. 1, 23s a 24s.; No. 2, 22s. a 23s.; No. 3, 21s. 6d a 22s. 6d.; (for very best chops only) No. 4, 18s. 6d. a 19s.; lower sorts, 17s. a 18s.; Taysaams, 12s. 6d. a 18s.; Skein, 13s.; Hangchow Tsatlee 18s.; Yuenfa, 16s. 6d. a 20s.; Long Reel, 14s. 6d. a 16s. 6d.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVED.—From Shanghai, at Liverpool, May 22nd, *Sir Isaac Newton*; in the Downs, 25th, *Tung Yu*.

DEPARTURES.—For Shanghai, from Deal, May 16th, *Tartar*. From London, May 20th, *Anglo-Saxon*. From Liverpool, May 22nd, *Mirage*.

LOADING.—For Shanghai at London, *Cambala*, *Merse*, *Harkaway*, *Henry Miller*. At Liverpool *Mansfield*, *Celestial*, and *Aerolite*. At Bordeaux, *Jeanne et Joseph*.

H. M. GUN-BOAT *Flamer* left here on the 9th, in quest of certain Europeans, who were reported to the Senior Naval Officer as lying somewhere off Sung-kong in a precarious state, from wounds received in an engagement between the Rebels and Imperialists. On arriving off the Creek, the boats left for the city; but when there the Mandarins declared to Mr. Alabaster, the Interpreter, that they could give the Commander of the gunboat no information connected with the sufferers, being totally ignorant of their existence. The *Flamer* returned to her anchorage on the following day.

THE COMET.

IT was first seen at Shanghai at about 7P.M. of July 3rd near the small star *h in the Constellation of Ursa Major*, with a tail reaching over 60 deg. of the heavens; by 11 P.M. of the 5th, it had reached a point in Declination 66 deg. 53m. N., Right Ascension 11h. 28m. 34s., with a length of tail of 47 deg. to the South; last night at 8 P.M. (July 12th) it had reached the Declination of 57 deg. N. and Right Ascension 14h. 5m. near *u* in Ursa Major, thus having travelled through 2,346 miles of Right Ascension and 591 of Declination in a West and Southerly direction in seven days. It is now evidently fast disappearing.

To some one of the intelligent astronomical observers of Shanghae the above facts and data may be useful.

JOSEPH DATHAN.

M.S. *Encounter*,
Shanghai, 13th July, 1861.

ON reading the letter of Wan, the Governor of Ping-wang, to Capt. Dew, which appeared in our last issue, wherein it is stated that the silk in question was seized because the duty was evaded, one might be led to imagine that the rebels were in a manner justified, as the boats would not stop to pay duties; whereas it was proved beyond doubt that it was a most illegal squeeze; these as well as all other silk boats had passed Luh-shi, the rebel port where duties are collected, and 4 taels a bale was paid there in exchange for a chop stating that no further toll was to be collected at any other post. The act of stopping and plundering these boats of silk, watches, rings, guns &c., was therefore piracy and treated as such by the British Naval officers.

The boats need not have passed Luh-shi, as there are other and shorter creeks leading to Shanghai from the Silk districts, and it was wrong in the boatmen to throw temptation in the way of needy rebels. However, after the lesson they received it is very unlikely that they will do the like again, knowing, as they do, the diameter of the gunboat's shot.

NINGPO.

AT last some steps appear to be taken by the Authorities *for the protection of* this place, the past week being marked by the arrival of 2,000 Fokien troops, wild-looking creatures with apparently a very sparse equipment, some indeed having scarcely a rag to cover them, so it will fall to the lot of the inhabitants of this place to put them into anything like decent fighting order, and will of course entail another squeeze in addition to the many already existing. Report says that the Taotai is making the merchants reimburse him for the protection of the city, for which purpose he gives out that he has to pay for the British men-of-war being here. A very general opinion also prevails amongst the Chinese that English and French troops will shortly be down, to keep the city out of the hands of the rebels who are said to be now fighting at a spot not far from Sou-shing-foo, and if they conquer at the contested point, that place must fall into their occupation and then Ningpo will stand in a critical position with regard to them.

A large amount of business appears to be doing among the native craft with which the river is crowded to such an extent as to be almost impassable. The Custom-house is in no better favor than before, the effect of its dilatory method of transacting business becoming daily more apparent *in the transfer of an important* portion of the carrying trade to native vessels.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—The article respecting the condition of affairs in the United States, in your last issue, seems to have attracted much attention, and by American readers, has been commended for its fairness. There are some errors in it however which call for correction. One of these relates to the subject of privateering. Alluding to the action of the U. S. upon this, you say, "They "did not indeed accept the proposition of "England and France that private property "should be spared on the sea, as it now is on land, "except when in the way of warlike operations; "but up to this point they have kept pace with "the advancing humanity of the times"

It may be a matter of surprise to you, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the proposition, having the above object in view, was made by the United States to England and France (at the time when Mr. Marcy was Secretary of State of the U.S.A.) and refused by those governments, as a step further than they were prepared to go. Their desire was simply *to abolish privateering*, but they held to the seizure of private property, *whenever found on the high seas, by Government* vessels. During the discussion of the subject Mr. Marcy retired from office, and we believe *that it was not continued by his successor.*

Respecting the question of slavery, it was pleasant to find an article, in an English journal, *that cautioned its readers against judging* slaveholders from the English stand-point. In the United States, those who hold (either at the *North or South*) that slavery on the one hand is a divine institution, or on the other, that slaveholding is a crime, and emancipation a duty, are *very few* in number and constitute the small party who hold "the falsehood of extremes." The difference of opinion upon the subject of slavery is *very* slight among the intelligent people of the United States, and the South can with no more justice complain of the opinion held by the few fanatical abolitionists of the North, who are without influence or power, than the North, of the Southern fanatics, alike few in number and impotent for evil, who decry the prohibition of the slave trade as unconstitutional, and maintain the same right to import negroes from Africa, as the people of the North have to bring donkeys from the West Indies. With this view, we must dissent from what you understand "to be a very general opinion throughout the North, that a lasting division into slave and free is the best policy." No such feeling has ever been manifested to any extent worthy of notice. The party holding such opinion has never been able to cast a vote in the country aggregating 10,000.

Perhaps the following extracts from recent speeches made by the present Vice President of the so-called "Confederate States of America" may have interest for your readers. The first speech was made November 14th, 1860, in Georgia, and at that time Mr. Stephens was a strong *Unionist*.

He said—

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you to-night at the request of members of the legislature, and others, to speak of matters of the deepest interest that can possibly concern us all of an earthly character. There is nothing—no question or subject connected with this life—that concerns a free people so intimately as that of the government under which they live. We are now, indeed, surrounded by evils.

"Let us, therefore, reason together. It is not my purpose to say aught to wound the feelings of any individual who may be present; and if in the ardency with which I shall express my opinions, I shall say anything which may be deemed too strong, let it be set down to the zeal with which I advocate my own convictions. There is with me no intention to irritate or offend.

"The first question that presents itself is, shall the people of the South secede from the Union in consequence of the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency of the United States? My countrymen, *I tell you frankly, candidly, and earnestly, that I do not think that they ought.* In my judgment, the election of no man, constitutionally chosen to that high office, is sufficient cause for any state *to separate from the Union.* It ought to stand by and aid still in maintaining the Constitution of the country. To make a point of resistance to the government, to withdraw *from* it because a man has been constitutionally elected, puts us in the wrong. We are pledged to maintain the *Constitution*. Many of us have sworn to support it. Can we, therefore, for the mere election of a man to the presidency, and that too in accordance with the *prescribed forms* of the Constitution, make a point of resistance to the government without becoming the breakers of that sacred instrument ourselves. Withdraw ourselves from it?

"Would we not be in the wrong? Whatever fate is to befall this country, let it never be laid to the charge of the people of the South, and especially to the people of Georgia, that we were untrue to our national engagements. Let the fault and the wrong rest upon others. If all our hopes are to blasted, *if the republic is to go down*, let us be found to the last moment standing on the deck with the constitution of the United States *waving over our heads*, (Applause.) *Let the* fanatics of the North break the constitution if such is their fell purpose. Let the responsibility *be upon them* *I shall speak presently more of* their acts; but let not the South, let us not be the ones to commit the aggression. We went into the *election with this people The result was different* from what we wished; but the election has been constitutionally held. Were we to make a point *of resistance to the government and go out of the* Union on that account, the record would be made up hereafter against us.

"But it is said Mr. Lincoln's *policy and principles* are against the Constitution, and that if he carries them out it will be destructive of our *rights*. Let us *not anticipate* a threatened evil. If he violates the Constitution then will come our time to act. Do not let us break it, because, forsooth, he *may*. If he *does*, that is the time for us to strike. [Applause]. I think it would be injudicious and unwise to do this sooner. I do not anticipate that Mr. Lincoln will do anything to jeopard our safety or security, whatever may be his spirit to do it; for he is bound by the constitutional checks which are thrown around him, which at this time renders him powerless to do any great mischief. This shows the wisdom of our system. The President of the United States is no emperor, no dictator—he is clothed with no absolute power. He can do nothing unless he is backed by power in Congress. The House of Representatives is largely in the majority against him. Have we not at the South as well as at the North, grown great, prosperous, and happy under its operation? Has any part of the world ever shown such rapid progress in the development of wealth, and all the material resources of national power and greatness as the Southern States have under the general government, notwithstanding all its defects?

"When I look around and see our prosperity in everything—agriculture, commerce, art, science, and every department of education, physical and mental, as well as moral advancement, and our colleges—I think, in the face of such an exhibition, if we can, without the loss of power, or any essential right or interest, remain in the Union, it is our duty to ourselves and to posterity to—let us not too readily yield to this temptation—do so. Our first parents, the great progenitors of the human race, were not without a like temptation when in the garden of Eden. They were led to believe that their condition would be bettered—that their eyes would be opened—and that they would become as gods. They in an evil hour yielded—instead of becoming gods they only saw their own nakedness.

"I look upon this country with our institutions as the Eden of the world, the paradise of the universe. It may be that out of it we may become greater and more prosperous, but I am candid and sincere in telling you that I fear if we rashly evince passion, and without sufficient cause shall take that step, that instead of becoming greater or more peaceful, prosperous and happy—instead of becoming gods, we will become demons, and at no distant day commence cutting one another's throats. This is my apprehension. Let us, therefore, whatever we do, meet these difficulties, great as they are, like wise and sensible men, and consider them in the light of all the consequences which may attend our action. Let us see first clearly where the path of duty leads, and then we *may not fear to tread therein.*

"There were many among us in 1850 zealous to go at once out of the Union, to disrupt every tie that binds us together. Now, do you believe, had that policy been carried out at that time, we would have been the same great people that we are to-day? It may be that we would, but have you any assurance of that fact! Would you have made the same advancement, improvement and progress in all that constitutes material wealth and prosperity that we have?

"I notice in the controller-general's report that the taxable property of Georgia is $670,000,000 and upwards, an amount not far from double what it was in 1850. I think I may venture to say that for the last ten years the material wealth of the people of Georgia has been nearly if not quite doubled. The same may be said of our advance in education, and everything that marks our civilization. Have we any assurance that, had we regarded the earnest but misguided advice, as I think, of some of that day, and disrupted the ties which bind us to the Union, we would have advanced as we have? I think not. Well, then, let us be careful now, before we attempt any rash experiment of this sort."

On the 21st March, 1861, we find Mr. Stephens, then elected Vice President of the so-called Confederate States, thus addressing his fellow citizens from the *Secessionist* platform.

"But not to be tedious in enumerating the changes for the better, allow me to allude to one other though last, not least. The new Constitution has put at rest for ever all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institutions—African Slavery as it exists amongst us—the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution. Jefferson, in his forecast, had anticipated this, as the "rock upon which the old Union would split." He was right. What was conjecture with him, is now a realized fact. But whether he fully comprehended the great truth upon which that rock stood and stands may be doubted. The prevailing ideas entertained by him and most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the old Constitution, were that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally and politically. It was an evil they knew not well how to deal with, but the general opinion of the men of that day, was that somehow or other, in the order of Providence, the institution would be evanescent and pass away. This idea, though *not incorporated in the Constitution*, was the prevailing idea at the time. The Constitution, it is true, secured every essential guarantee to the institution while it should last, and hence no argument can be justly used against the constitutional guarantees thus secured, because of the common *sentiment of the day. Those ideas*, however, were fundamentally wrong. They rested upon the assumption of the equality of races. This *was an error.* It was a *sandy foundation*, and the idea of a Government built upon it; when the 'storm came and the wind blew, it fell.'

"*Our new Government is founded upon exactly* the opposite ideas; its foundations are laid, its CORNER-STONE rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that Slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and moral condition. (Applause.) This, our new Government, is the first, in the history of the world, BASED upon this great physical, philosophical, and moral truth. This truth has been slow in the process of its development, like all other truths in the various departments of science. *It has been so even amongst us.* Many who hear me, perhaps, can recollect well that this truth was not generally admitted, even within their day. The *errors of the past generation* still clung to many as late as twenty years ago. Those at the North who still cling to these errors with a zeal above knowledge we justly denominate fanatics. They were attempting to make things equal which the Creator had made unequal.

"In the conflict thus far, success has been on our side, complete throughout the length and breadth of the Confederate States. It is upon this, as I have stated, our social fabric is firmly planted; and I cannot permit myself to doubt the ultimate success of a full recognition of this principle throughout the civilized and enlightened world.

"As I have stated, the truth of this principle may be slow in development, and all truths are, and ever have been, in the various branches of science. May we not therefore look with confidence to the ultimate universal acknowledgment of the truths upon which our system rests. It is the first Government ever instituted upon principles in strict conformity to nature, and the ordination of Providence, in furnishing the materials of human society. Many governments have been founded upon the principle of certain classes; but the classes thus enslaved, were of the same race, and in violation of the laws of nature. Our system commits no such violation of nature's laws. The negro, by nature, or by the curse against Canaan, is fitted for that condition which he occupies in our system. The architect, in the construction of buildings, lays the foundation with the proper material—the granite—then comes the brick or the marble. The substratum of our society is made of the material fitted by nature for it, and by experience we know that it is the best, not only for the superior, but for the inferior race, that it should be so. It is indeed in conformity with the Creator. It is not for us to inquire into the wisdom of his ordinances or to question them. For his own purposes he has made one race to differ from another, as he has made 'one star to differ from another in glory.'

"The great objects of humanity are best attained, when conformed to his laws and decrees, in the formation of governments as well as in all things else. Our Confederacy is founded upon principles in strict conformity with these laws. The stone which was rejected by the first builders "is become the chief stone of the corner" in our new edifice."

Comparing and contrasting the speeches of the so-called Vice President, might we not justly say to him and his co-workers, in their attempted work of destruction, "You have broken your pledges;" "You have given your oaths to the winds;" and "the record," now being made up, "must," on your own showing, "be against you."

As the question is constantly being put; "If the seceded states want to go why not let them go?" a few words on the right of secession may not be out of place.

On this subject an eminent writer says, "The "United States, under the constitution are one "people; they are one nation, in virtue of a "common constitution within its sphere, in the "face of all other nations, just as any state is "one in virtue of its constitution. But if a "nation, *there is no possibility of its dismemberment*, except by rebellion or revolution, "unless by common consent." • • • "The "*manifold absurdities, abnormities*, and *evils* "which flow from the doctrine of secession afford "a sufficient proof of its unsoundness. The "United States gave 15,000,000 dollars for "Louisiana for the express purpose of securing "command of the Mississipi river. According "to the doctrine of secession, Louisiana may "secede, and the whole advantage of the "purchase may be lost." Millions of dollars were paid for Texas, and the United States undertook an expensive war for her security. If the right of secession exists at all it must exist *at all times*, but what would the present secession leaders, who were great advocates for the admission of Texas into the United States, in order that the area of slavery might be extended to the increase of their power, have said if Texas had resolved, *immediately after the payment of her liabilities by the General Government*, to secede, and (freed from debt, and her independence of Mexico established) throwing out anew the "Lone Star,' to try her fortunes again as an independent republic. There is *no right* in secession. It is simply *a breach of faith*, that can be neither defended nor allowed; and Mr. Stephens, from whose speeches the above extracts are made, seems to admit this when he says; "The President seems to think he cannot recognise our "(Confederate States) independence, nor can he. "The constitution makes no such provision."

The contracting parties who made the Union stipulated that it should be "*perpetual*," and, unless broken by rebellion, it can only be dissolved by the common consent of such contracting parties.

A very large majority of the people of the United States desire that a national convention should be called to consider and arrange all matters of difference, between the various states, and if such differences are found of impossible adjustment to make *constitutional* provision for a peaceable separation. The leaders of secession however desire no conventions but those of their own formation; they brook no delay; they fear the "second sober thought." Allay excitement, and their cause is lost. Knowing this, they have pressed on issues until all hope of peaceful solution has been abandoned. The Government has acted in a spirit of forbearance and conciliation, that, by other nations, has been mistaken for weakness. The conservative men of the country have exerted their utmost powers to prevent an "unnatural and" (if passion could be allayed) "unnecessary war." The Secessionists however seem to regard forbearance only as cowardice; and such policy, hitherto pursued by the President and his advisers, has only emboldened them to new and more aggravated attacks upon the Government.

At last we find, as a necessary consequence of this more threatening action of the rebels, that all parties who love their country are united, and, for the time being, political differences are lost sight of as paltry things compared with the question of national existence. We know not how, or when, the conflict may end, but we believe that if the Government is (as we think it must be) successful, there will be no desire to dictate terms. The constitution will be regarded then as now, and one of its chief beauties is that it knows no North, no South, no East, no West.

The motto of its great defender was "Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable;" and they greatly err who suppose that this is a struggle of sections; it is simply a struggle between the supporters of the Government and the Constitution on the one hand, and those who would lawlessly destroy both on the other.

• • •

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

July ARRIVED.
6—Cricket (late Meler), —— Hongkong.
6—Jeddo, (Br. str.), Boutellier, Shanghai.
7—Chusan, (Br. str.), Corbett, do.
7—Elizabeth, (Br. sch.), Fanir, do.
7—Maria, (Char. str.), Geale, Foochow.
7—Maccasar, (Ham. bq.), Godje, Shanghai.
10—Nimrod, (Br. bq.), Clarke, do.
11—Confucius, (Chi. str.), —— do.

July DEPARTED.
9—Kestrel, (H.M. Gun-bt.), Cruize.
11—Chusan, (Br. str.), Corbett, Shanghai.
11—Jeddo, (Br. str.), Boutellier. do.
11—Maria, (Char. str.), Geale Foochow.
11—Lantes, (Ham. bq.), —— Hongkong.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Renard, (H. M. str.), Stirling, (Br. bq.), Walter, (Siam. bq.), Alwine, (Ham. bg.), Graf A. Bernstroff (Meckl. bq.), Snipe, (Br. bg.), Gazelle, (Br. sch.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

DR. EASTLACK, Surgeon-dentist, Hongkong, will revisit Shanghae about the 1st of September.

Shanghai, 27th April, 1861.

NOW PUBLISHING.

THE CHINESE CLASSICS; with a Translation. Critical and Exegetical Notes, Prolegomena, and Copious Indexes. In Seven Volumes. By JAMES LEGGE, D.D., of the London Missionary Society.

Volume I., containing CONFUCIAN ANALECTS, the GREAT LEARNING, and the DOCTRINE OF THE MEAN, will be ready for delivery in the course of the present month.

London Mission House,
tf Hongkong, 1st April, 1861.

PILOT BOAT *NEW YORK* 81 TONS.
" *J. A. POTTER* 30 "

WE the undersigned Licensed Pilots for the port of Shanghae having purchased the above boats, will attend to all communications that may be addressed to us through Messrs. H. FOGG & Co., where we have established our office, and we beg to inform all ship Masters visiting this port that none but *licensed* pilots will be put out of either of the above boats.

WM. H. MOORE,
R. B. WADE,
J. K. MOONEY,
JOHN EVANS.
17au Shanghai, 22d February, 1861.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
———, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned having agreed that on account of Sheep, Cattle and Poultry being so very scarce, and consequently dear, to raise the prices of the following from 1st April, 1861,—

FOR HOUSE USE.
Soupmeat............at 8 Tls. cts. ⅌ lb.
Beefsteak & Roast Beef " 9 " "
Mutton Chop and Leg " 13 " "
Do. Fore part .... " 11 " "
Sheep's Head .... " 15 " each
Do. Liver........ " 15 " "
Ox Tail .... " 10 " "
Ox Tongue .... " 30 " "
Corned Tongue ...... " 50 " "

FOR SHIPS USE.
Beef................at 8 Tls. cts. ⅌ lb.
Mutton............... " 11 " "
Vegetables .... " 3 " "
Fowls and Ducks .... " 4 Tls. ⅌ doz.
Eggs .... " 10 Tls. cts. "
Milk .... " 19 " ⅌ bottle.

(Signed) TUCK-CHUN.
" PAUL.
" CHIN-AIK.
" WA-HEE.
" JIM-ACHAY.
" CHUAN-SING.
" GEE-LOONG.
" GEOK-FOONG.
21se Shanghai, 20th March, 1861.

C. H. RICHARDS & CO.,
STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
AND AUCTIONEERS.

AMERICAN JEU-YO-BAN
28de YOKUHAMA. JAPAN.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

豐順 *Fong-shun.*

J. L. ROBERTS,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
FRENCH BUND
Corner of Rue du Consulat,
SHANGHAI.

Chun-haou. 成號瑞記
SAEKEE,
YANG-KIN-PANG.
SHANGHAE.

HAS always for Sale at moderate prices Silks, Satins and Embroideries, Lacquered and Japan Ware, and a variety of European goods.

20ap Shanghai, 19th April, 1861.

E. C. KIRBY,
General Storekeeper, Commission Agent, and Druggist,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

KEPPELL & Co.,
NAGASAKI.
Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, Ship-Chandlers, &c., &c.
Vessels of all sizes hove down, caulked, coppered, &c, &c., &c, at reasonable rates.
Spars made at the shortest notice, and all work guaranteed.
tf

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
July 6	Flora	B. bark	304	Williamson	Amoy	June30	General	A. R. Tilby
.. 6	Carthage	B. str.	500	Bolton	H'kong& Ports		Tea& Silk	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 6	Raven	A. ship	711	Nyr	Hongkong	June24	General	Olyphant and Co
.. 6	Resolute	A. ship	986	McGilven	do	.. 27		E. Warden, Agt. P. &O. Co
.. 6	Alma	B. brig	131	Smith	Ningpo	July 3	do	Master
.. 6	Cuba	Ha. bg	212	Hamman	Amoy	June30	do	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 7	Rapido	B. bark	299	Lloyd	Hongkong	.. 25	do	Dow and Co
.. 7	Fawn	B. brig	154	Leigh	Tientsin	.. 26	Sundries	Lindsay and Co
.. 8	Thorwaldsen	Da. bg	139	Matzen	Amoy	.. 23	General	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 8	Alicia	B. bark	223	Moose	Hongkong	July 1	Sugar	Hogg Brothers
.. 8	Kim-won-him	Sia. bk	210	Thompson	Swatow	June29	Teas	A. R. Tilby
.. 9	Eagle	B. schr	110	McPhee	Ningpo	July 5	Rice	Ullett and Co
.. 9	Beaver	A. ship	727	Smith	Fuchau	.. 5		Russell and Co
.. 9	Fiery Cross	B. str	415	Crockett	Kanagawa	.. 4		Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 9	Hellespont	B. str	330	Leenan	Hankow	June30		Howard and Co
.. 9	Hesper (H M	str.		Harris				
.. 9	Egean	B. bark	307	Newton	Tientsin	.. 27	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 9	Malacca	B. bark		Garland	Amoy	.. 30	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 9	Britannia	B. bark	582	Peart	Greenock	Mar. 3	Coals	E. Warden, Agt. P &O. Co
.. 9	Ceres	Da. bg	200	Finn	Hongkong	July 2	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 9	Andes	A. ship	460	Armstrong	do	June23	Rice	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 9	Lucky Star	Sia. bk	350	Shields	do	July 3	Sundries	Order
.. 10	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	do		Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 10	Aden	B. str.	507	Bernard	do *	.. 7	Mails, &c.	E. Warden, Agt. P. &O. Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
July 5	Fire Dart	A. str.	675	Johnson	Hankow	Op. &c.	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 5	Nimrod	B. bark	235	Smith	Ningpo	do	Ullett & Co
.. 6	Chusan	B. str.	529	Corbett	Ningpo	do	David Sasscon, Sons & Co
.. 6	Syrian	B. bark	228	Stopher	Tientsin	Re-expts.	Gibb, Livingston & Co
.. 8	Aallotar	Rus. sh	760	Bocklenian	Amoy	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 9	Salamander	P. sch.	115	Sörenser	Tientsin	Op. &c.	Wm. Pustau & Co
.. 8	Melita	A. schr	198	Stratton	do	do	Wm. Pustau and Co.
.. 9	Carrie Leland	A. bark	316	Smith	Kanagawa	Sundries	Ullett & Co.
.. 10	Pacific	B. bark	415	Renny	Swatow	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby.
.. 11	Osnabruck	Ha. bk.	875	Whoiff	Tai-wan	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 11	Eloise	Am. sh.	881	Miller	Kanagawa	Re-expts.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 11	Templeman	Am. bk.	351	Spencer	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 11	Prince of Wales	B. sch.	238	Raison	Hongkong	do	Wetmore, Cryder and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch
Aar	June22	Ha. sh.	338	Brohn	Wm. Pustau and Co	H'kong & W'poa	Imdt.
Aden	July 10	B. str	507	Bernard	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Hongkong	19 inst*
Alicia	July 8	B. bark	226	Moose	Hogg, Brothers		
Allison	May 27	B. ship	697	Bennett	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Alma	July 6	B. brig	131	Smith	Master		
Andes	June28	Am. sh	460	Armstrong	Augustine Heard and Co		
Anna Maria	July 3	B. bark	480	Hurst	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	Early
Armistice	July 3	B. bark	358	Richardson	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	Early
Asia	July 2	B. bark	308	Tough	Fletcher and Co	Amoy	13th inst
Beaver	July 9	A. ship	727	Smith	Russsell and Co		
Berwick Walls *Hulk*	Dec 22	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Britannia	July 9	B. bark	582	Peart	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co		
Carthage	July 6	B. str.	500	Bolton	Jardine, Matheson and Co	H'kong & Ports	cld 11 inst
Ceres	July 9	Da. bg	200	Finn	Wm. Pustau and Co.		
Challenger	June 3	B. ship	698	Macey	Lindsay and Co	London	17th inst
Charlotte Ann	May 28	B. bark	435	Good	W. R. Adamson and Co.	London	Early
Chicora	May 27	B. ship	453	Bristow	Jas. T. Kew	Chefoo	cld 6 inst
Chin-chin	June23	B. lug.	70		Jas. T. Kew		
Chrysolite	June 8	B. ship	471	Roy	Dent and Co	London	cld 12 inst
Clara Novello	June18	B. ship	512	Hingston	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Coromandel	May 24	B. ship	735	Thompson	A. R. Tilby		
Curlew	June24	A. bark	495	Ballard	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Cuba	July 6	Ha. bg	212	Hamann	Bourjau, Hubener and Co.		
Daniel Webster	June23	A. bark	273	Stannard	Frazar and Co	Kanagawa	13th inst
Duck	July 2	B. schr	145	Leves	Wm. Pustau and Co	Tientsin	16th inst
Eagle	July 9	B. schr	110	McPhee	Ullett and Co.	Ningpo	Imdt.
Earl of Chester	May 27	B. bark	517	Nancollis	Gilman and Co	Kanagawa	cld 11 inst
Egean	July 9	B. bark	307	Newton	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Early
Elizabeth	June18	B. ship	442	Samson	A. R. Tilby		
Emma	June27	B. schr	110	Fergusson	Master	Ningpo	cld 5 inst
Eva	June28	B. bark	342	Scott	Dent and Co	Hakodadi	cld 12 inst
Fawn	July 7	B. brig	151	Leigh	Lindsay and Co.		
Fiery Cross	July 9	B. str.	443	Crockett	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Kanagawa	14th inst
Flora	July 6	B. bark	304	Williamson	A. R. Tilby		
Gauntlet	June18	B. ship	693	Weld	Dent and Co		
Geelong	June30	B. bark	396	Grate	A. R. Tilby		
Governor General	July 1	B. str.	502	Barcham	Dent and Co	Hankow	15th inst
Greta	June28	Ha. bg	176	Jacobs	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Heloise	June 5	Fr. bk	367	Dogerie	J. S. Baron	Nagasaki	cld 10 inst
Hellespont	July 9	B. str.	330	Leenan	Howard and Co	Hankow	16th inst
Hongkong		B.	179	Galhardt	Master		
Inman	June28	A. bark	263	Ward	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	15th inst
Iskanderia	June28	B. brig	199	Englesham	A. R. Tilby		
James Shepherd	June18	B. bark	272	Purdy	Dent and Co		
John Norman	June25	B. ship	513	Norman	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co.		
Jubilee	June 3	B. ship	764	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	Imdt.
Kim-won-him	July 8	Sia. bk	240	Thomson	A. R. Tilby	Chefoo	Early
Lucky Star	July 3	Sia. bk	350	Shields	Order		
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug	65	Mathony	Captain		
Lady Amherst	June 1	B. bark	421	Harrison	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.		
Lebanon	June15	A. ship	696	Hamilton	Olyphant and Co.		
Leichardt	June25	B. ship	589	Clark	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co.		
Madras	Dec 24		1237		Order		
Magnolia	June17	A. ship	648	Hunt	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	Imdt.
Margaret Eliza	June30	B. ship	505	Ellenor	Augustine Heard and Co		
Malacca	July 9	B. bark	600	Garland	A. R. Tilby		
Malabar	June18	Ha. bk	322	Moller	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Mandarin	June20	A. ship	776	Parrott	Augustine Heard and Co		
Marmora	July 3	B. bark	363	Lyell	Russell and Co		
Mary R. Mitford	June18	B. bark	519	Leadley	A. R. Tilby		
Mona	June26	B. bark	314	Tucker	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Ningpo	cld 12 inst
Nautilus	June26	A. ship	549	Ewell	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Naval Brigade	May 27	B. ship	541	MacEuen	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Kanagawa	Imdt.
Neva	Apr 7	B. schr	133		Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Niemen	Apr 9	B. str.	388		Barnes Dallas		
Orion	June30	Da. bk	210	Rickelsen	Order		
Perseverant	June21	Fr. bg	204	Pousset	Ullett and Co	Ningpo	Imdt.
Polmaise	May 28	B. ship	887	Carter	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Rajah of Sarawak	July 2	B. ship	484	Taylor	Oppert and Co.	H'kong & W'poa	Early
Rapido	July 7	B. bark	299	Lloyd	Dow and Co.		
Raven	July 6	A. ship	711	Nye	Olyphant and Co		
Resolute	July 6	A. ship	786	McGilven	E. Warden, Agent P. & O. Co.		
Romeo	July 3	B. bark	402	Fairbairn	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Sharpshooter	May 14	B. ship	481	McClelland	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	cld 13 inst
St. Ann	Apr 15	Fr. lug	40	Junié			
St. Vincent	June15	B. ship	558	Lilley	Hooper and Co.	Amoy	Early
Ta Yung *Tug*	June20	B. str.	124	Filleul	Shaw, Brothers and Co.	Hankow	cld 12 inst
Thorwaldsen	July 8	Da. bg.	139	Matzen	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Amoy	Early
Traveller	June26	B. bark	402	Ellis	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Union	June 1	A. ship	1012	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Imdt.
Wandering Wave	July 2	A. schr	154	Craven	Edward Byrne	Tientsin	Early
W. H. Chandler	June25	B. bark	292	Bremner	Turner and Co.		
Yang-tsze	July 10	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Dent and Co		

[85 *Merchant Vessels.*] * With the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Attalante	H M steamer	..	..	..	Swain	..
Bouncer (95)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut Creasy	60
Encounter	H M sc.-st.-sl.	14	...	..	Capt. R. Dew	360
Flamer (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Lieut Bingham	60
Pei-loong (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Baker	..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Bulel Flag-ship of Rear-Adml. Protet	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Marne	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Freycinet	..
Meteor (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Geary	..
Haydamack	H I R M gun-boat	..	..	..	Pecheroff	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Wellington, 12th Feb.; Wynaud, 26th March; Assyrian, 23d do.; Earl of Windsor, 27th do.; Ocean Mail, 27th do.; Wagnola, 2d April; Solent, 22d do.; Julia, 26th do.; Colingsburg, 26th do.; Capriolani, 7th May; and Anglo Saxon, 20th do.

Liverpool—America, 3d July; Mallard, 4th March; Pegasus, 25th do.; Little Edith, 30th do.; Kate Carnie, 6th May; and Mirage, 22nd do.

Cardiff—Cornelius, 5th Sept.; Granger, 7th Nov.; Clemens, 15th March; and Mary Lee, 22d April.

Deal—Coleroon, 24th Sept.; Raleigh, 8th March; Carausius, 12th do; and Tartar, 16th May.

Gibraltar—Energy, 14th. Aug.
Scilly—Wellington, 27th March.
Sunderland—Veritas, 16th March.
Torbay—Queen of the Ocean, 24th March.
Shields—Drusus, 17th March.
Bristol—Joseph Peabody, 6th April
Dover—Kremlin, 13th April.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

	Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850	7	13	6	5	3 & 21	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851	none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852	6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853 Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
1853 Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	5 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854 Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
1854 Bi-monthly	13	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	5 & 28	none	18	22
1855 Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1855 Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856 Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9
1856 Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857 Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
1857 Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858 Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	21	23	26	25	31	30	—
1858 Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859 Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	26	29	—	5 & 31
1859 Bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	15	22	22
1860 Monthly	—	3	2 & 31	29	—	27	28	25	25	27	—	3
1860 Bi-monthly	20	15	17	17	14	—	11	17	12	14	19	17
1861 Monthly	2 & 29	..	4	2 & 29	29	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861 Bi-monthly	16	18	19	18	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46			12,459,985	15,162
1846-47			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,169
1857-58	25,975,114	25,985,527	51,317,093	66,391
1858-59			39,135,939	85,970
1859-60	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874
1860-61	8,260,398	11,346,118	19,606,516	85,924

	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.				TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48			11,372,144	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
1848-49			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,516,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52			31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	295
1852-53			38,661,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	334
1853-54			29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	......
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,552	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	67,391	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
1858-59	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	83,330	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,300
1859-60	23,098,813	8,522,391	31,621,204	66 320	659,401	17,639,987	18,299,388	1,554
1860-61	6,975,430	4,539,154	11,514,884	84,336	874,441	6,404,353	7,278,794	1,564

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July, 1860, to 30th June, 1861.*

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. lbs.	GREEN TEA lbs.	TEA. Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*,	6,975,430	4,539,454	11,514,884	76,498
UNITED STATES,	874,441	6,404,353	7,278,794	1,564
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,				
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,				
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,		335,108	335,108	7,963
COASTWISE,	410,527	67,203	477,730	
INDIA,				875
MANILA,				21
Total	8,260,398	11,346,118	19,606,516	85,924

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from 1st July, 1861, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw* *China*	*Raw* *Japan*	*Thrown*	TOTAL bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoons*
July 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.	369	Hongkong	101	......	......	101	......	......	......
.. 4	Azof, str.	476	do.	1,012	166	23	1,201	......	......	......
.. 12	Carthage, str.	500	do.	......	......	12	12	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st July, 1861, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* peculs	*Other Silk* bales	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces
......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)*—*from 1st July, 1861.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from 1st July, 1861.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts*	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts*	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

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